

## FOOD FOR HUNGRY CHILDREN

Children love Skinnies Macaroni. It is good for them and you. It is made of pure wheat and is a food of bone and muscle, and it makes them nervous and lively. The most economical food known. Made from the finest durum wheat. Write Skinnies Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful book. It is sent free to you. —Adv.

## Taking "Census" of Birds.

The United States biological survey is making its third annual count of birds with the aid of volunteer census takers all over the country. Each volunteer undertakes to count the number of breeding pairs of each species in a selected area of 40 acres, and the count actually completed in an enumeration of the birds found in the course of a few hours. The obtained estimates are used to determine the bird population in the various sections of the country. This year the survey is making a special effort to obtain statistics from the mountain desert and mountain regions of the West, and also from the fruit lands of the Pacific coast and the Gulf states. —Adv.

## HOW TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

Itching and Irritation of the Scalp With Cuticura. Trial Free.

On retreating lightly touch spots of dandruff itching and burning with Cuticura. Next morning shampoo thoroughly with Cuticura Soap and hot water. These super-creamy emollients keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere. —Adv.

## Band Saw's Freak.

When a band saw in a St. Louis mill broke the other day, the accident was marked by peculiar features. As the saw was cutting through a large log it came across a knot that was imbedded in the wood and as the band was traveling at immense speed when it snapped, the end of it broke off and passed through the log as if shot from a gun. This part was eight feet in length and half of it projected and it came out in a curve, it is to be noted that the other half remains imbedded in the log in the same form. The occurrence was no less unusual than remarkable.

## Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills have saved the life of a man. Test them yourself now. Send for sample to Dr. J. C. Wright, N. Y. —Adv.

## Excitement Caused Death.

A fatality of unknown occurrence took place at Buchs (Switzerland) some days ago, and the matter was afterwards ventilated in court through a prosecution instituted against a soldier for attempted suicide. Many people witnessed the affair, among them a lad of tender years named McWilliams. An onlooker finally jumped in and passed the drowning soldier, although it was stated that the latter resisted. McWilliams, however, became so worked up with excitement as he viewed what was going on in the water that his nervous system gave way. He fell down in a fit and died on the spot. A peculiar feature of the matter is that the soldier was saved and subsequently prosecuted as mentioned.

## Aeroplanes for Explorers.

Aeroplanes are to be included in the equipment of an exploring expedition that is setting out from Bureau Aires to study a little-known region which includes Mar Chiquita, a lake having an area of some 1,000 square miles, located about 350 miles northwest of Bureau Aires. It is the belief of the expedition that with aeroplanes it will be possible to secure panoramic photographs which will prove invaluable in showing the topography and geography of the country. —Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## Fancy Canine.

"Your wife is a fond of dogs." "I don't think she really is. She won't have a dog around unless he looks more like a chrysanthemum than he does like a dog."

Germany says it leads the world in the use of machinery directly driven by electric motors.



## Sunny Dispositions

and good digestion go hand in hand, and one of the biggest aids to good digestion is a regular dish of

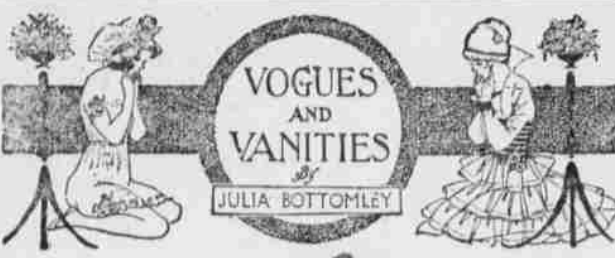
## Grape-Nuts

This wonderfully delicious wheat and barley food is so processed that it yields its nourishing goodness to the system in about one hour—a record for ease of digestion.

Take it all 'round, Grape-Nuts contributes beautifully to sturdiness of body and a radiant, happy personality.

Every table should have its daily ration of Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"



## VOGUE AND VANITIES

JULIA BOTTOMLEY

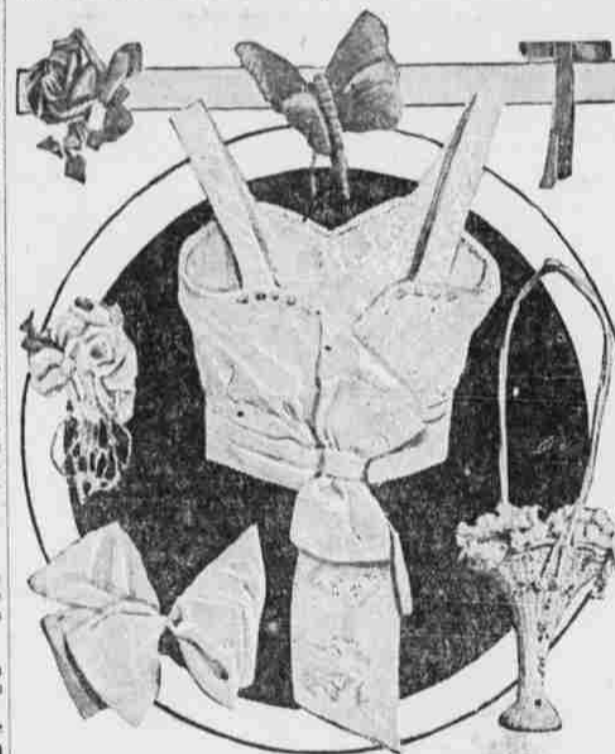


New Style in Matched Sets.

It is wonderful how big a part is played by cleverness of designing in the making of attractive clothes. Probably the women who get the most satisfaction out of their personal belongings are those who have comparatively small incomes to spend on themselves. They must exercise their wit, and they become observant; they learn to achieve style. This is more than some very rich women seem able to do.

Among these, there are very elegant and inexpensive matched sets, of two or three pieces, among the smart accessories which the woman of small means uses to great advantage. Hats, muffs, made to match, possess what the merchandising world calls "class." These sets a clever woman will have to trouble in making for herself. They are usually combinations of velvet and fur, or velvet and silk for dressy wear, or other materials for sports wear.

A two-piece set is illustrated here, including a turban and scarf made of velvet decorated with fur bands and



Seen at the Ribbon Section.

Already ribbon departments in the big city shops have begun to add new luxuries, in the way of dress accessories, to their displays. Which means that the first signs of Christmas have arrived, for there is no part of the store which feels its influence more than the ribbon section.

Bags and cushions appropriate to themselves just now are the major part of the new showings. They are gorgeous affairs made of rich ribbons that are broadened with gold and silver threads and in the warm deep colors of today. But bags are a long story in themselves, and there are so many of them that they might be continued and continued, but never concluded.

Among the prettiest dress accessories are little over-bodies and negligees, the latter of lace or net and ribbon. One of the bodies is shown at the center of the picture. It is made of light pink, broadened ribbon and is supported by shoulder straps. There is a folded girle of the ribbon at the waistline finished with a bow and ends at the front. Gay little flowers made of

Embroidering Handkerchiefs. Buy a dainty old handkerchief of white linen and get some heavy wash silk in one of your favorite colors. Outline the bars with a simple stitch and trim the edge with a fine cross-stitch. This work is simple but exceedingly effective.

Evening Bag of Satin. If you have a yard or more of handsome satin ribbon you can convert it into a handsome evening bag by using a little time and skill. Fold the satin

across once and sew up the three sides. Push the open ends and put a drawing through of silken cord, the same color as the bag. You may decorate one side with a hand-painted floral design and work a garland of flowers fashioned of small beads on the other. Or feathers left over from an evening fan, sewed on with care, will make a handsome decoration.

Some of the new skirts sweep the floor in an even line, and are trained at the back.

## WITH HIM, BEAUTY

Things of Abundance, Spiritually and Bodily, Always in the Savior's Path.

In a pulpitation of fine sympathy and pictorial effect, a Catholic painter depicted "the feet that trod among the lilies and the hand that plucked the corn" in their mutilated state upon the banner of the Cross. What a vivid picture, indeed, of the Christ of social service—the Christ of the beautiful walk and the Christ of beautiful way. Lilies for beauty and corn for sustenance! What is there more in life than these things that are the symbols of social service? The mission of the church to this age of social need is to provide things of beauty for those whose environment contributes little of such and the things of provision for those who lack.

Nor can the church delegate these services. If any is charged to be in society as he does, he must be there in the spirit of the Master of service in the common life. The consecration of the things of commonplace to the higher utilities of the souls of men is the very main-spring of true social service. Jesus was the employer of social service in his feeding of the multitude and in his ministry as the Great Physician. He was the exemplar of social service in the magnificent and magnetic manner that caused the common people to hear him gladly. Where he walked the lilies upspring and the corn bowed into maturity. Not, indeed, in actual fact, but in the sense more than literal, that where he went there was beauty, the beauty of holiness that glows the life with the gold of eternal worth. Where he walked there were the things of abundance, even though he himself might be without where to lay his head. In him was illustrated the tribute to wisdom. Her ways are ways of pleasantness and all her paths are peace. And no tears ever fall from mortal eyes so scalding as those from the eyes of the divine Son of God as he wept over Jerusalem, whose people were as sheep without a shepherd.

Hence the church needs to hold fast to its mission of social service in the name, by the attributes and in the spirit of the one without whom there would be no such things as elementary institutions, and none of the fabric of charity and benevolence that exist the age. In the field of such service is the least of controversy and pure dogmatism becomes religious scandal. The legend for that service is given by St. Paul, "For me to live is Christ."

The ladder of grace, more wonderful than that led down from heaven for the angel minister to Jacob, is that which is glorified by such rungs of ascent as that of the prophet: "What dost God require of thee but to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with thy God?" and that other wonderful word, the word of Jesus, the golden rule, the word of service to do unto others as you would have others do unto you. Those who give only of bread do not give that which nourishes. Said the Master to the tempter: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." For those who walk in his ways the bread is assured. Says the psalmist: "Once was I young and now am I old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging bread." And again from the prophet: "The young lions do lack and suffer hunger, but they that trust in the Lord shall not want any good thing."

Christian Love. And the secret of this provision is not the ravens that fed Elijah, nor the manna that fed the Israelites, it is the spirit of charity that is spread abroad in the hearts of men by the spirit of Jesus. In the early days, when men cared more for the bounty of God upon the spirits of men than for the faint and common of religious differences, it was remarked: "Behold how these Christians love one another." The lesson of Christian love was taught the pagans through the spirit of benevolence, the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of charity and unselfishness, which were the marks of the early discipleship.

Our Going. The love that has guarded us through our lives, supported us under trials, shielded us in temptation, watched over us in danger, will not forsake us in the hour of death. The last long wave will only bear us gently to the dear ones who are gone before us and wait our coming.

Making Life Hard. We make life hard for ourselves by our habit of counting the knocks and emphasizing all the bad spots in the road. We forget a thousand mercies, but we remember every disappointment and carefully mark down every trifling. We manage to spoil a lot of sunny days with the memory of one cloudy one. Surely this is worse than foolish!

Instead of grumbling at the hardness of our lot, instead of complaining because we have been asked to suffer hardship, it would be wiser to ask whether or not we have ourselves to blame. The man who upsets the horse's head has no right to complain of the stings. God is not to blame for our folly. The man who would live well must live wisely, and there is plenty of sunshine in life if we will only walk on the sunny side of the street.

Meekness is imperfect, if it be not both active and passive, leading us to subdue our passions and resentments, as well as to bear patiently the passions and resentments of others. —Foster.

## REJUVENATING AN OLD APPLE ORCHARD



WELL-PRUNED TWELVE-YEAR-OLD APPLE TREE.

How to rejuvenate an old orchard so as to get real money out of it, was told by Dr. J. H. Merrill of the entomology department of the agricultural college at a recent meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural society in Topeka. Doctor Merrill said in part:

"The first steps to be taken in rejuvenating an old orchard depend upon the time of the year when the work is to be started. If in the winter, pruning will come first, but if in the spring, spraying. It is better, however, to start with pruning, as this will greatly simplify the spraying which is to follow.

"Every tree is an individual problem. There are a few general principles upon which a man may work, but the solution of the matter is finally dependent on the grower's own judgment. It is well to keep in mind a general idea as to the kind of tree you desire finally to get. The presence of a large number of dead, diseased and broken limbs which must be removed will upset plans to a certain extent, but this can be largely overcome by eventually forcing new growth into these vacant places in the tree.

"Every man has his own idea as to the best way to prune a tree. An effective method is to begin at the lower part and work your way upward, removing all dead, broken, diseased and overhanging limbs on your way up. After reaching the top of the tree, you are in a position to plan how to make a tree out of what is left. If the tree is old, the chances are that it is thick and therefore impossible to spray thoroughly. The limbs are usually too weak and slender to support many apples and it would cost more than the apples were worth to pick them, if they happened to be any. Therefore, while you are in the top of the tree, head back these high limbs to such a height that fruit can be easily sprayed, and that they may be cut out subsequently.

Each cut should be slanting, so as to shed the water, and should be made just above a lateral branch. If the cut is made in this way, the lateral branch will serve to draw up the sap and the wound will heal over nicely. It is generally acknowledged that the best apples are borne at the top of the tree, but wouldn't this be just as true if the trees were 15 instead of 30 feet high?

"Sunlight is necessary if the apples

are to color well. If, after worthless wood is removed, the tree still seems too thick, some thinning may be done, but too much wood should not be removed at one time. More satisfactory results will be obtained if three years are allowed in which to put the tree into satisfactory shape. If possible, however, some of the center branches should be taken out to give the sunlight an opportunity to get down into the tree and color the fruit.

"As the tree grows in its natural state, there is a balance between the root system and the crown, or that portion above the ground. When a large amount of wood is taken from the tree, as in the case of heavy pruning, this balance is disturbed. The root system remains the same, but there is not enough wood above ground to utilize the plant food which the roots have stored; consequently, in the following season a large number of watersprouts will be put out by the tree.

"If the tree has been high-headed, with most of the bearing wood at the top, and this you have removed in heading the tree back, it will be necessary to start some new bearing wood in the lower part of the tree. This can be done by making use of the watersprouts. Unless they are too thick, it is well to leave most of them for the first year, but they should be cut back to three or four buds. By this method you will provide leaf surface enough to take care of the plant food which the roots are sending up, and the cutting back of the watersprouts will cause them to develop fruit spurs. Thus the bearing wood may be changed to the lower part of the tree.

"The second year the watersprouts may be removed. Those which you wish to save for permanent bearing wood should be left about 12 inches apart. The watersprouts which later appear and are not wanted, may be rubbed off when they are small buds. Clipping the ends of the branches will force out new growth further back on the limb and will also have a tendency to make the branch thicker, thus enabling it better to support the weight of a crop of apples. Every branch should be cut as close as possible to the limb from which it is being removed. The greatest care should be taken not to disturb any more of the fruit spurs than necessary as it takes a long time for these to develop."

CULTIVATING TREES TO KILL INFECTION

There Is No Positive Cure for Root Rot—Lives in Soil and Hard to Destroy.

Replying to an inquiry as to the cause of fruit trees dying, Dr. R. H. Forbes, director of the Arizona agricultural experiment station, says: "So far as I can tell from your letter it looks as though your fruit trees were affected with root rot, which attacks the trees at a distance below the surface of the soil and works up to within a few inches of the surface, when the trees, being deprived of their root system, suddenly die. This disease is favored by over-irrigation and lack of cultivation, these being conditions which result in insufficient aeration of the soil. Inasmuch, therefore, as root rot drives with insufficient aeration, the best preventive measure is to apply sufficient, but not too much, irrigation water, and to cultivate thoroughly after every irrigation. These precautions will contribute materially to the health of the trees. There is no positive remedy that can be suggested for diseased trees and the infection, since it lives in the soil, is very difficult to get rid of. Irrigate with care, therefore, and cultivate thoroughly in order to lessen the damage as much as possible.

CLEAN WATER IS ESSENTIAL

Watering Places in Most Pastures Are Mere Mudholes—Make Use of Old Oil Barrel.

Most pasture watering places are mere mudholes. It is easy to provide clean water by sinking a large oil barrel half way into the ground. The earth around the barrel should be packed with stones or brick.

Keep Supply of Salts. It is cheaper to buy a good supply of salts and nuts than to spend 15 minutes each time one is wanted taking it out of some other place of machinery.

Scrub Is Unprofitable. Neither the scrub nor the poorly-fed animal can pay a reasonable profit above its care and feed.

Community Comfort. Cleanly conditions count for community comfort.

Thunder Doesn't Scare Milk. Thunder doesn't scare milk—not if the milk has been properly cured for.

Light Pasturing Will Dispose of Many Insects—Clipping Also Assists.

The Pennsylvania department of agriculture has received several inquiries recently from farmers in the eastern counties about a worm working upon the clover. The specimens submitted with these letters show that the damage is being done by the larvae of the clover leaf weevil.

As yet there is no successful method of controlling this pest, but the following methods will alleviate the trouble to some extent.

Lightly pasturing the clover will dispose of many of the insects, for they will either be eaten by the stock or be killed by trampling. Lightly clipping the clover with the mowing machine will also help, but it has the disadvantage that it is possible for the worms to live some time or until new growth has started, by feeding upon the clippings that have fallen to the ground.

KEEPING UP THE MILK FLOW

Silage, Grain and Hay Should Be Fed to Cows When Pastures Begin to Run Down.

In order that best results may be secured, silage, grain and hay should be fed to dairy cows, now that the pasture fields are furnishing less food. Corn is a cheap and efficient addition to grass. If the pastures are dry when the corn is green, it is almost impossible to get it again before the next freshening period. If a good barn is used less feed will be required and better results will be secured.

It All Helps. The farm boy or girl likes to live in a good home. The call of the city is largely a call of the better home, the house better adapted to being made a home.

Salt Supply for Calves. Keep salt where the calves can have free access to it. They need the mineral matter which it contains.

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